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Book Reviews

Latin for Beginners. By BENJAMIN L. D'OOGHE, PH.D. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1911. Pp. xii+348.

This is the latest of the many beginner's books recently published, and to all appearances destined to be one of the most useful.

The plan of the book is very simple and logical. Part I deals with introductory essentials, pronunciation, quantity, accent, etc. Part II, in sixty lessons, is mainly a study of forms and vocabulary, with a few elementary constructions in syntax. Part III is primarily concerned with syntax and the irregular verb forms.

An experiment, covering the first fifty pages and about one hundred and forty Latin words, with a pupil of eleven years, leads me to say with some degree of assurance that Professor D'Ooghe's book is particularly well adapted for young students. It appears to me to be one of the books with which a teacher can take up and lead on in the study of Latin a pupil who may be either young or backward. Thus, for example, we find that the first declension is not completed until the eighth lesson; the second runs through the seventeenth lesson; while only first- and second-declension words, including of course adjectives, are found in the first thirty-eight lessons—one hundred pages. At this point the third declension is for the first time introduced, though not until the indicative complete has been presented. The result, as it seems to me, is to fix the easier and yet more important forms indelibly in the mind of the pupil. Then, too, the third declension with its large variety of forms, endings, genders, etc., is a severe tax on the minds of those who are right at the threshold of Latin study. The fact that the introduction of the third declension is somewhat delayed is a salient feature of the book. The subjunctive mood is reserved for Part III, "Syntax." The exercises are well selected and arranged, while the reading-matter at the end of the book is especially interesting, as well as profitable, for the story of a Roman boy, P. Cornelius Lentulus, introduces the pupil easily and naturally into the actual phrases of Caesar. The vocabulary, of about six hundred words, is Caesarian, with more than 90 per cent found at least five times. From the very first, special emphasis has been placed by the author upon correct word order, the repetition of words, reviews, and English derivatives. Four colored illustrations, besides many in black-and-white, tend to brighten the page and add to the generally attractive appearance. At the end of the book there are three appendices, one of forms, the second of rules of syntax, and a third of reviews. Here, too, are placed all the lesson vocabularies. A "Teacher's Manual" accompanies the text.

The book is remarkably free from errors, due to the scholarly accuracy

of the editor as well as to the fact that it was used in the classroom previous to publication. Some might question the propriety of introducing the nine irregular adjectives so early in the course; as also the marking of *alterius*, at least without a note; or the second person of the perfect subjunctive active. Might not *ante* be noted as an adverb as well as a preposition? Is not *adversus* a preposition also? One feels, however, in spite of a few technical differences of opinion, that the author has put into this beginner's book the results of careful scientific investigation, and has made use of all the latest data pertaining to the study of beginning Latin.

In general, I would say that Professor D'Ooge has very happily prepared a beginner's book which most nearly meets the modern requirements as to size and kind of vocabulary, gradation of the exercise sentences, frequency of reviews, attention to English derivatives, order of grammatical treatment, and finally, in that most difficult particular, the problem of the student's interest. Professor D'Ooge has, I think, attained his purpose—"to make the course preparatory to Caesar at the same time systematic, thorough, clear and interesting."

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B. G. Teubner, 1811-1911; Geschichte der Firma. In deren Auftrag herausgegeben von FRIEDRICH SCHULZE. Leipzig: Teubner, 1911. Pp. 520.

This stately and well-illustrated volume commemorates in fitting manner the founding a century ago of the business undertaking which has developed into one of the greatest—and for classical scholars the greatest—publishing establishment of the world. Even in America every college boy, if not every school boy, knows its name, though probably very few know that the first two letters in the familiar monogram BGT stand for Benedictus Gotthalf, and fewer still have known that he was born in 1784 and died in 1856. His name has become that of an institution, not of a man. The editor of this memorial history remarks upon the stimulus that the growth of classical studies in America has given to the business of his firm, and we are glad to bear grateful testimony to the high service rendered by "Teubner" to the cause of learning in manifold directions. *Sic C sic CC!*

Greek Religion. By ARTHUR FAIRBANKS. Cincinnati: The American Book Co., 1910. Pp. 384. \$1.50.

This work has been thoroughly done and well done. The volume includes a very large and carefully selected bibliography which is made unusually valuable by its containing a brief and yet adequate characterization and